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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
6
DISTRICT OF NEVADA
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8 JOHN STEVEN OLAUSEN,)
9 Plaintiff,) 3:10-cv-00049-RCJ-RAM
10 vs.)
11 GARY HATLESTAD,)
12 Defendant.)
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14 This is a pro se civil rights complaint filed pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983, by a Nevada
15 state prisoner. Plaintiff's application to proceed *in forma pauperis* has been granted. (Docket #7). The
16 Court now addresses the complaint.

17 Pursuant to the Prisoner Litigation Reform Act (PLRA), federal courts must dismiss a
18 prisoner's claims, "if the allegation of poverty is untrue," or if the action "is frivolous or malicious,"
19 "fails to state a claim on which relief may be granted," or "seeks monetary relief against a defendant who
20 is immune from such relief." 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2); 28 U.S.C. § 1915A. Dismissal of a complaint for
21 failure to state a claim upon which relief may be granted is provided for in Federal Rule of Civil
22 Procedure 12(b)(6), and the Court applies the same standard under Section 1915(e)(2) when reviewing
23 the adequacy of a complaint or amended complaint.

24 Review under Rule 12(b)(6) is essentially a ruling on a question of law. *See Chappel v.*
25 *Laboratory Corp. of America*, 232 F.3d 719, 723 (9th Cir. 2000). Dismissal for failure to state a claim
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1 is proper only if it is clear that the plaintiff cannot prove any set of facts in support of the claim that
 2 would entitle him or her to relief. *See Morley v. Walker*, 175 F.3d 756, 759 (9th Cir. 1999). In making
 3 this determination, the Court takes as true all allegations of material fact stated in the complaint, and the
 4 Court construes them in the light most favorable to the plaintiff. *See Warshaw v. Xoma Corp.*, 74 F.3d
 5 955, 957 (9th Cir. 1996). Allegations in a *pro se* complaint are held to less stringent standards than
 6 formal pleadings drafted by lawyers. *See Hughes v. Rowe*, 449 U.S. 5, 9 (1980); *Haines v. Kerner*, 404
 7 U.S. 519, 520-21 (1972) (*per curiam*); *see also Balistreri v. Pacifica Police Dep't*, 901 F.2d 696, 699
 8 (9th Cir. 1990).

9 All or part of a complaint filed by a prisoner may therefore be dismissed *sua sponte* if the
 10 prisoner's claims lack an arguable basis either in law or in fact. This includes claims based on legal
 11 conclusions that are untenable (e.g. claims against defendants who are immune from suit or claims of
 12 infringement of a legal interest which clearly does not exist), as well as claims based on fanciful factual
 13 allegations (e.g. fantastic or delusional scenarios). *See Neitzke v. Williams*, 490 U.S. 319, 327-28 (1989);
 14 *see also McKeever v. Block*, 932 F.2d 795, 798 (9th Cir. 1991).

15 In the instant case, plaintiff brings action against Washoe County Deputy District
 16 Attorney Gary Hatlestad. In the complaint, plaintiff alleges that Hatelstad violated his rights in
 17 connection with proceedings in his criminal conviction. Prosecutors are absolutely immune from civil
 18 suits for damages under section 1983 which challenge activities related to the initiation and presentation
 19 of criminal prosecutions. *Imbler v. Pachtman*, 424 U.S. 409 (1976). Because plaintiff's allegations
 20 relate to the district attorney's actions in performing functions intimately associated with the judicial
 21 phase of the criminal process, plaintiff's claim must be dismissed on grounds of prosecutorial immunity.
 22 *Id.*; *see Stevens v. Rifkin*, 608 F. Supp. 710, 728 (N.D. Cal. 1984); 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(b)(2).

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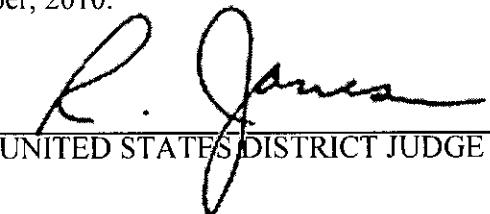
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1 **IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED** that the complaint is **DISMISSED WITH**
2 **PREJUDICE.**

3 **IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED** that the Clerk of Court **SHALL ENTER**
4 **JUDGMENT** accordingly.

5 DATED this 20th day of October, 2010.

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8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

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